found by Mr. Boden transparent, and not red in colour, as when they have fed upon mankind. Those larvæ which had been attacked by the fleas appeared to pine away and die.

Perhaps, *Acræa Thalia*, in Brazil, and *A. Vesta*, in the Himalaya, are attacked in the same manner as *P. menapia*. Of both I have received very large numbers, collected at Cantagallo and Kooloo. The chrysalids were bundled together, as in *P. menapia*, and also partially dry—perhaps, from the same cause.

Cambridge, Mass.:
February, 1883.

ON SOME AUSTRALIAN *PHYCIDÆ*.

BY E. MEYRICK.

It seems advisable to publish at once the following additional notes to my list of Australian *Phycidæ*, in view of M. Ragonot's forthcoming monograph of the group.

Zophodia ensiferella, Meyr. The ♀ has the fore-wings narrower, paler, and redder than in the ♂, the hind-wings whitish instead of grey, and the abdomen very elongate and curiously depressed posteriorly.

Cateremna leucarma, Meyr. The larva forms true galls on shrubs of *Eucalyptus oleosa*; the galls are long, irregularly cylindrical, apparently formed of a metamorphosed cluster of leaves.

Salebria gypsopa, *n. sp.*

♂ ♀. 17--21 mm. Head dull white. Palpi whitish, sprinkled on sides with dark fuscous; maxillary tufts of ♂ ochreous. Antennæ grey, annulated with paler. Thorax white, sprinkled with dark fuscous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Anterior tibiæ dark fuscous, apex whitish; middle and posterior tibiæ whitish, sprinkled with dark fuscous, with a dark fuscous sub-apical ring; all tarsi dark fuscous, with whitish rings at apex of joints. Fore-wings elongate, narrow, gradually dilated, costa nearly straight, arched towards apex, hind-margin obliquely rounded; white, irregularly clouded with pale ochreous, and irrorated with dark fuscous; first line oblique, slightly curved, double, dark fuscous, enclosing a whitish line, forming a white spot on costa, inner edge broadly dark fuscous, deepest towards costa, outer edge slender, broken or indistinct; an elongate dark fuscous suffusion along middle third of costa; a black dot in disc beyond middle, situated on lower margin of a short, longitudinal, clear, white streak; second line double, dark fuscous, enclosing a whitish line, margins well-defined, faintly dentate, shortly angulated inwards above middle, outwards in middle, and again inwards above inner margin, posterior edge broader and more suffused towards costa; hind-margin suffusedly dotted with dark fuscous; cilia whitish, with four irregular fuscous-grey lines. Hind-wings pale ochreous-grey, with a suffused dark fuscous hind-marginal line; cilia whitish, with a fuscous-grey line near base.

Differs from all the other Australian species of *Salebria* (except, perhaps, *S. digrammella*, Meyr., which I have not been able to examine in this particular), in having vein 3 of the hind-wings rising from the angle of the cell, and not from the stalk of 4 and 5; also distinguished by the white ground-colour, and sharply expressed transverse lines.

Taken very commonly in October near Adelaide, in salt-marshes, amongst *Salicornia australis* and *Cotula coronopifolia*; also at Port Wakefield, South Australia.

TYLOCHARES, *n. g.*

Tongue moderate. Antennæ of ♂ dentate, finely ciliated, with a large tuft of scales in situation at base. Maxillary palpi in ♂ long, filiform, with two separate, very long, terminal hair-pencils; in ♀ short, filiform. Labial palpi moderate, curved, ascending, terminal joint short. Fore-wings with 11 veins, 4 and 5 stalked, 7 and 8 stalked. Hind-wings with seven veins, two from close before angle of cell, 3 and 4 stalked, 6 and 7 stalked.

This genus differs from all the rest of the group with basal tuft of the antennæ (except *Dioryctria*, Z., which has 8-veined hind-wings), in having veins 4 and 5 of the fore-wings stalked, and is also remarkable for the double tuft of the maxillary palpi in the ♂, which I do not think has been noticed in any other species. I have formed it for the reception of *cosmiella*, Meyr., hitherto classed with *Euzophera*, in the absence of the ♂, the neuration being very similar; I recently took both sexes in Wirrabara Forest, South Australia.

Heosphora euryzona, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 17—22 mm. Head and thorax whitish, mixed with dark fuscous, sides of frontal cone dark fuscous. Antennæ pale grey. Palpi whitish, externally suffused with dark fuscous. Abdomen whitish-grey, basal half rather bright ochreous. Legs dark fuscous. Fore-wings elongate, moderate, slightly dilated, costa moderately arched, hind-margin very obliquely rounded; grey-whitish, irregularly irrorated with dark grey; a straight, clear, white, sub-costal streak from base to costa before apex, leaving costal margin very narrowly dark fuscous-grey, upper edge rather suffused posteriorly, lower edge sharply defined, bordered beneath by a dark fuscous-grey streak suffused into ground colour: cilia pale grey, with rows of whitish points. Hind-wings whitish-grey, somewhat darker towards apex; cilia whitish, with a faint grey line.

Superficially very different from its congeners, and closely resembling *Zophodia neotomella*, Meyr., but easily known by the ochreous band of the abdomen, and, of course, very distinct structurally.

Locally common in Wirrabara Forest, South Australia, frequenting the spinifex grass in October; it is an inactive insect, the ♀ flying slowly and feebly at dusk.

The antennal tuft of the ♂ is very ill-defined, appearing little more than a thickening with rough scales.

Christchurch, New Zealand:
January 15th, 1883.